
GLOSSARY with Acronyms

Please visit <http://www.fireplan.gov/resources/glossary/a.html> for a more complete glossary.

ACEC - Area of Critical Environmental Concern

AD - Administratively Determined

AFMO - Assistant Fire Management Officer

AMR - Appropriate Management Response

AOP - Annual Operating Plan

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) - Acreage within BLM public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historical, cultural, or visual values; fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

ATB – Air Tanker Base

AWP - Annual Work Plan

BA - Biological Assessment

BI - Burning Index

BLM - Bureau of Land Management

BO - Biological Opinion

Burnable Acres - Any vegetative material/type that is susceptible to burning.

Burned Area Rehabilitation - The treatment of an ecosystem following disturbance to minimize subsequent effects. (1995 Federal Wildland Fire Policy.)

CAR - Communities At Risk

Condition Class (CC) - Based on coarse scale national data, Fire Condition Classes measure general wildfire risk as follows:

Condition Class 1	For the most part, fire regimes in this Fire Condition Class are within historical ranges. Vegetation composition and structure are intact. Thus, the risk of losing key ecosystem components from the occurrence of fire remains relatively low.
Condition Class 2	Fire regimes on these lands have been moderately altered from their historical range by either increased or decreased fire frequency. A moderate risk of losing key ecosystem components has been identified on these lands.

Condition Class 3	Fire regimes on these lands have been significantly altered from their historical return interval. The risk of losing key ecosystem components from fire is high. Fire frequencies have departed from historical ranges by multiple return intervals. Vegetation composition, structure and diversity have been significantly altered. Consequently, these lands verge on the greatest risk of ecological collapse. <i>(Cohesive Strategy, 2002, in draft)</i>
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COLM - Colorado National Monument

Critical Habitat - Under the Endangered Species Act, critical habitat is defined as habitat of federally listed threatened or endangered species where those physical and biological features essential to conservation of the species are found and which may require special management considerations or protection. This habitat may currently be occupied or determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be essential for areas outside the species' current range.

CSFS - Colorado State Forest Service**CSO** - Colorado State office (BLM)**DINO** – Dinosaur National Monument**DOI** – Department of Interior

Ecosystem - 1) A community of living plants and animals interacting with each other and with their physical environment; a geographic area where it is meaningful to address the interrelationships with human social systems, sources of energy, and the ecological processes that shape change over time. 2) The complex of a community of organisms and its environment functioning as an ecological unit in nature.

EERA - Emergency Equipment Rental Agreements**EIS** - Environmental Impact Statement

Endangered Species - Any species of animal or plant in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and so designated by the Secretary of Interior in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act.

Environmental Assessment (EA) - Environmental Assessments were authorized by the NEPA of 1969. They are concise, analytical documents prepared with public participation that determine if an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is needed for a particular project or action. If an EA determines an EIS is not needed, the EA becomes the document allowing agency compliance with NEPA requirements.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - A detailed public document which complies with NEPA law and regulation; an EIS describes a major Federal action which significantly affects the quality of the human environment, provides alternatives to the proposed action, and analyzes the effects of the proposed action.

ERC - Energy Release Component**ESA** - Endangered Species Act**ESR** - Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation**FBAN** – Fire Behavior Analyst**FDOP** – Fire Danger Operating Plan

FDOP – Fire Danger Operating and Preparedness Plan

FIL - Fire Intensity Level

Fire-Adapted Ecosystem - An ecosystem with the ability to survive and regenerate in a fire-prone environment.

Fire Frequency (Fire Return Interval) - How often fire burns a given area; often expressed in terms of fire return intervals (e.g., fire returns to a site every 5-15 years).

Fire Management Planning - A generic term referring to all levels and categories of fire management planning, including: preparedness, prevention, hazardous risk assessment, and mitigation planning.

Fire Management Unit – A land management area definable by objectives, management constraints, topographic features, access, values to be protected, political boundaries, fuel types, and fire regime groups; that set it apart from the management characteristics of an adjacent FMU.

Fire-prone Ecosystem - Ecosystems that historically burned intensely at low frequencies (stand replacing fires), those that burned with low intensity at a high frequency (understory fires), and those that burned very infrequently historically, but are now subject to much more frequent fires because of changed conditions. These include fire-influenced and fire-adapted ecosystems.

Fire Regime - Periodicity and pattern of naturally occurring fires in a particular area or vegetative type, described in terms of frequency, biological severity, and area of extent.

Fire Severity - Denotes the scale at which vegetation and a site are altered or disrupted by fire, from low to high. It is a combination of the degree of fire effects on vegetation and on soil properties.

Fireline Intensity Level (FIL) - The rate of heat energy released during combustion per unit length of fire front. It is usually expressed in BTUs/second/foot.

Firewise - A public education program developed by the National Wildland Fire Coordinating Group that assists communities located in proximity to fire-prone lands. (For additional information visit the Web site at: <http://www.firewise.org>)

FM - Field Manager

FMO - Fire Management Officer

FMP - Fire Management Plan

FMU - Fire Management Unit -- An FMU is any land management area definable by objectives, management constraints, topographic features, access, values to be protected, political boundaries, fuel types, major fire regime groups, and so on, that set it apart from the management characteristics of an adjacent FMU. Fire Management Units are scalable, and cannot be separated geographically. The FMUs may have dominant management objectives and pre-selected strategies assigned to accomplish these objectives. The development of FMUs should avoid redundancy. Each FMU should be unique as evidenced by management strategies, objectives and attributes.

FO - Field Office

FPA - Fire Program Analysis -- The new fire budget analysis software program that will become available in October 2004.

FPD - Fire Protection District

FPU - Fire Planning Unit -- The FPU is defined to describe the geographic planning area. It can include a single or multiple LUP planning area(s), cross jurisdictional boundaries including adjacent BLM office lands, and/or other partner lands. The FPU will be a key component of the new Fire Program Analysis (FPA) software program. FPA defines a FPU as the geographic area for fire management analysis. Fire Planning Units are not predefined by the agency administrative office boundaries, and may relate to one or more agencies. They may be described spatially. A Fire Planning Unit consists of one or more Fire Management Units.

FRCC - Fire Regime Condition Class

Fuel Model - Simulated fuel complex (or combination of vegetation types) for which all fuel descriptors required for the solution of a mathematical rate of spread model have been specified.

Fuel Type - An identifiable association of fuel elements of distinctive species, form, size, arrangement or other characteristics.

Fuel Reduction - Manipulation, including combustion, or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition and/or to lessen potential damage and resistance to control.

FUM2 - Fire Use Manager Type 2

FUMA - Fire Use Manager

FWFMP - Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy

GJAC - Grand Junction Air Center

GJC – Grand Junction Dispatch

GJFO - Grand Junction Field Office

GJRA - Grand Junction Resource Area

GMUG - Grand Mesa - Uncompahgre – Gunnison National Forests

GSFO - Glenwood Springs Field Office

GSRA - Glenwood Springs Resource Area

GVRD - Grand Valley Ranger District

Hazardous Fuels - A fuel complex defined by kind, arrangement, volume, condition, and location that forms a special threat of ignition or of suppression difficulty.

HFR - Historic Fire Regime

IC - Incident Commander

ICS - Incident Command System

IDIQ - Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity

IM - Internal Memorandum

Interdisciplinary Team - A group of individuals with different specialized training assembled to solve a problem or perform a task. The team is assembled out of recognition that no one discipline is sufficiently

broad to adequately solve the problem; through interaction, participants bring different points of view and a broader range of expertise to bear on the problem.

KBDI - Keetch-Byram Drought Index

LAL - (L)ightning (A)ctivity (L)evels numbered 1 through 6:

- LAL 1 - No thunderstorms.
- LAL 2 - Isolated thunderstorms. Light rain will occasionally reach the ground. Lightning is very infrequent, 1 to 5 cloud to ground strikes in a 5 minute period.
- LAL 3 - Widely scattered thunderstorms. Light to moderate rain will reach the ground. Lightning is infrequent, 6 to 10 cloud to ground strikes in a 5 minute period.
- LAL 4 - Scattered thunderstorms. Moderate rain is commonly produced. Lightning is frequent, 11 to 15 cloud to ground strikes in a 5 minute period.
- LAL 5 - Numerous thunderstorms. Rainfall is moderate to heavy. Lightning is frequent and intense, greater than 15 cloud to ground strikes in a 5 minute period.
- LAL 6 - Dry lightning (same as LAL 3 but without the rain). This type of lightning has the potential for extreme fire activity and is normally highlighted in fire weather forecasts with Red Flag Warning.

LCES - Lookouts, Communications, Escape Routes, Safety Zones

LTAN - Long Term Fire Analyst

LUP - Land Use Plan

MEL - Most Efficient Level

MIS - Management Information System

MIST - Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics

MMA – Maximum Manageable Area

MOU - Memorandum of Understanding

Maximum Manageable Area (MMA) - The maximum manageable area in a Wildland Fire Implementation Plan designates the ultimate acceptable size for a given wildland fire managed for resource benefits.

NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act

NFDRS - National Fire Danger Rating System

NFES - National Fire Equipment System

NFP - National Fire Plan

NFPORS - National Fire Plan Operations Reporting System

NFRP - Normal Year Fire Rehabilitation Plan

Noxious Weeds - Any plant designated by a federal, state, or county government to be injurious to public health, agriculture, recreation, wildlife, or any public or private property. Noxious weeds generally possess one or more of the following characteristics: aggressive and difficult to manage, poisonous, toxic, parasitic, a carrier or host for serious insects or diseases, and generally non-native.

NPS - National Park Service

NWCG - National Wildfire Coordination Group

NWS - National Weather Service

OHV - Off Highway Vehicle

Performance measures - A quantitative or qualitative characterization of performance (Government Performance and Results Act of 1993).

PPE – Personal Protective Equipment

Preparedness - Activities that lead to a safe, efficient, and cost-effective fire management program in support of land and resource management objectives through appropriate planning and coordination.

Prescribed fire - Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist and NEPA requirements must be met prior to ignition.

Prescribed Fire Plan (Burn Plan) - This document provides the prescribed fire burn boss information needed to implement an individual prescribed fire project.

Prescription - Measurable criteria that define conditions under which a prescribed fire may be ignited, guide selection of appropriate management responses, and indicate other required actions. Prescription criteria may include safety, economic, public health, environmental, geographic, administrative, social, or legal considerations.

Prevention - Activities directed at reducing the number of person-caused fires, including public education, law enforcement, dissemination of information, and the reduction of hazards.

RA - Resource Advisor

RAWS - Remote Automated Weather Stations

Rehabilitation - The activities necessary to repair damage or disturbance caused by wildland fires or the fire suppression activity.

Resource Management Plan (RMP) - A document prepared by BLM Field Office staff with public participation and approved by the State Director that provides general guidance and direction for land management activities.

Restoration - The active or passive management of an ecosystem or habitat toward its: original structure, natural complement of species, and natural functions or ecological processes (Cohesive Strategy, 2000).

RFA - Rural Fire Assistance

RFD - Rural Fire Department

RH – relative humidity

RIPS - Rangeland Improvement Project System

RMACC - Rocky Mountain Area Coordination Center

RMP – Resource Management Plan

RXB1 - Level I Burn Boss

RXB2 – Level II Burn Boss

SASEM - Simple Approach Smoke Emission Model

SEAT – Single Engine Air Tanker

Sensitive Species - Those plant and animal species identified by the BLM State Director as sensitive, usually in cooperation with the State Agency responsible for managing the species. Sensitive species are also defined as those (a) which are under status review by the USFWS or NOAA Fisheries; or (b) whose numbers are declining so rapidly that Federal listing may become necessary; or (c) with typically small and widely dispersed populations; or (d) inhabiting ecological refugia of other specialized or unique habitats.

Severe Wildland Fire - A fire that burns more intensely than the natural or historical range of variability, thereby: fundamentally changing the ecosystem, destroying communities and/or rare or threatened species/habitat, or causing unacceptable erosion (Society of American Foresters, 1998).

SHPO - State Historic Preservation Office

SI - Severity Index

Special Recreation Management Area – BLM administrative units established to direct recreation program priorities, including the allocation of funding and personnel, to those public lands where a commitment has been made to provide specific recreation activities and experience opportunities on a sustained yield basis.

SSS - Special Status Species

Suppression - All the work of extinguishing or containing a fire, beginning with its discovery.

T&E – Threatened & Endangered

Threatened Species - Any species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and that has been designated in the Federal Register by the Secretary of Interior as such.

UCR - Upper Colorado River Interagency Fire Management Unit

Unplanned and Unwanted Wildland Fires - An unplanned and unwanted fire is one burning outside the parameters as defined in land use plans and fire management plans for that location (including areas where the fire can be expected to spread) under current and expected conditions. Unplanned and unwanted fires includes fires burning in areas where fire is specifically excluded; fires that exhibit burning characteristics (intensity, frequency, and seasonality) that are outside prescribed ranges, specifically including fires expected to produce severe fire effects; unauthorized human caused fires (arson, escaped camp fires, equipment fires, etc.); and fires that occur during high fire dangers, or resource shortage, where the resources needed to manage the fire are needed for more critical fire management needs.

USDA - United States Department of Agriculture

USDI - United States Department of the Interior

USFS - United States Forest Service

USFWS - United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Watershed - The area of land bounded by a divide, that drains water, sediment, and dissolved materials to a common outlet at some point along a stream channel, or to a lake, reservoir, or other body of water; also called drainage basin or catchment.

WFIP - Wildland Fire Implementation Plan

WFSA - Wildland Fire Situation Analysis

WFU - Wildland Fire Use

Wildland - An area in which development is essentially non-existent, except for roads, railroads, powerlines, and similar transportation facilities; structures, if any, are widely scattered.

Wildland Fire for Resource Benefit (also known as Wildland Fire Use) - The management of naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific pre-stated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas outlined in FMPs.

Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP) - A progressively developed assessment and operational management plan that documents the analysis and selection of strategies and describes the appropriate management response for a wildland fire being managed for resource benefits.

Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) - A decision making process that evaluates alternative management strategies against selected safety, environmental, social, economic, political, and resource management objectives.

Wildland-Urban Interface - The line, area, or zone where structures or other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

WIMS - Weather Information Management System

WRNF - White River National Forest

WSA - Wilderness Study Area

WUI - Wildland-Urban Interface